

From the American Community Survey: 1999

Population and Housing Profile: Tucson city, Arizona

NOTES: The population estimates in this profile are for people living in households and group quarters.

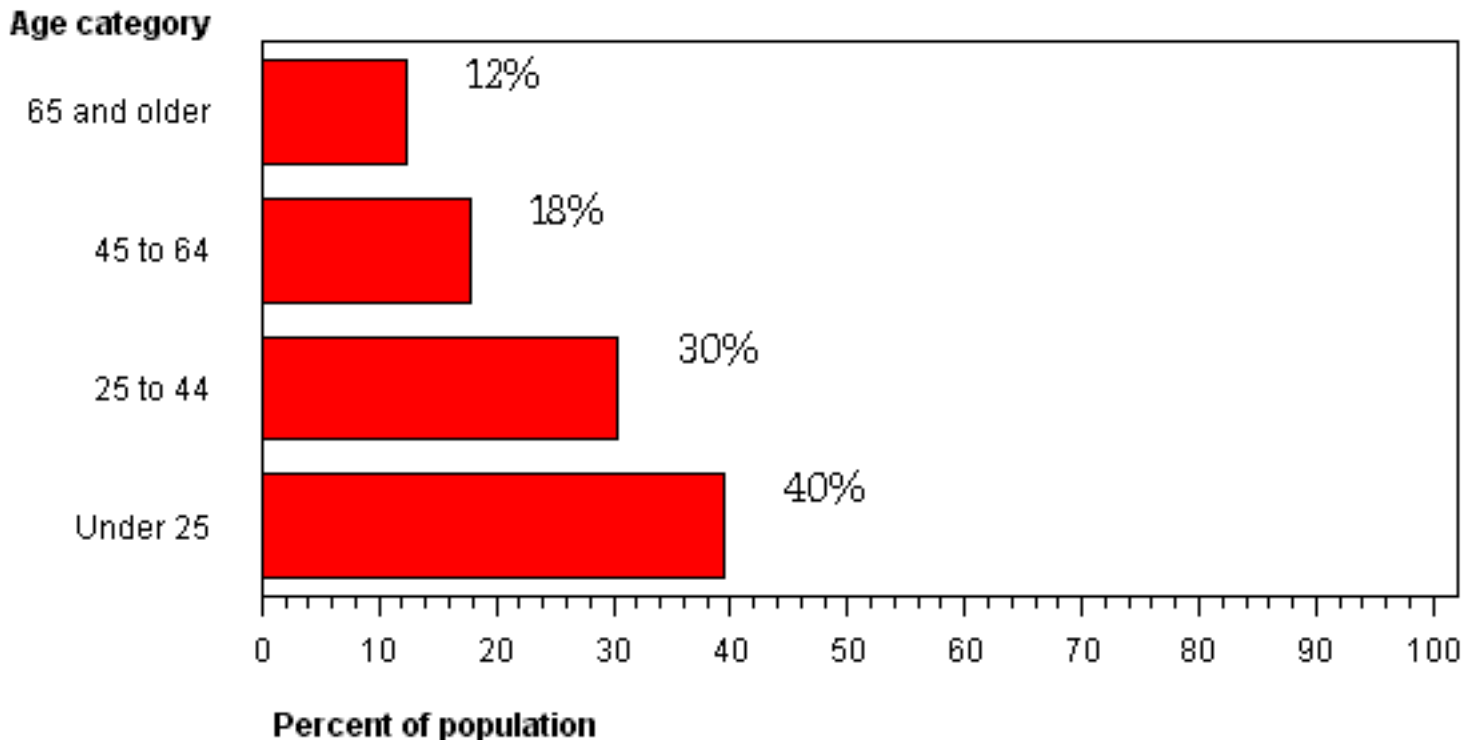
In the narrative profile below, if one sample estimate is larger than another, it does not necessarily mean that the same holds for their true values for the entire population. These estimates are derived from a sample of housing units and measure the true values with a degree of uncertainty. In the Profiles found at www.census.gov/acs/www/index_c.htm, this uncertainty is represented by the 90 percent confidence interval given for each estimate. For further information on confidence intervals see the Accuracy of the Data documents at www.census.gov/acs/www/index_b.htm.

Caution should be used when comparing data by race from previous years with those for 1999 due to the Census Bureau's implementation of the October 1997 revised standards for data on race and ethnicity. For the 1999 data, respondents may report one or more races and there are seven (American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, White, some other race, and two or more races) instead of five racial tabulation categories. The two or more races category includes all respondents who reported more than one race. See the methodology section for more details regarding these changes.

These data are preliminary and should not be used for official purposes.

POPULATION OF Tucson city: In 1999, Tucson city had a population of 462,003. The median age was 31.9 years. Twenty-seven percent were under 18 years and 12 percent were 65 or older. There were 52 percent women and 48 percent men.

The Age Distribution of People in Tucson city, Arizona in 1999



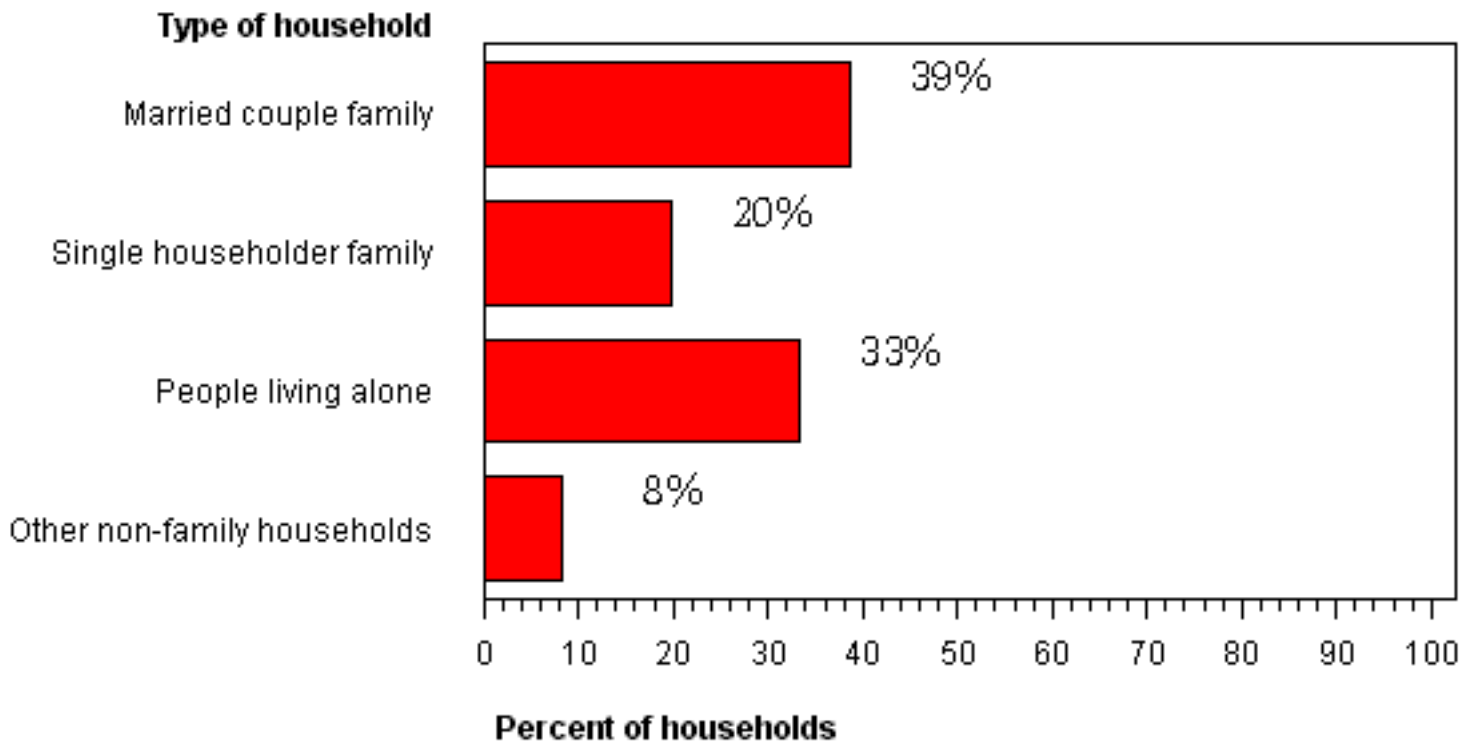
Source: Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, 1999

For people reporting one race, 56 percent of the people in Tucson city were White, not of Hispanic origin; 5 percent were Black or African American, 2 percent were American Indian and Alaska Native, 2 percent were Asian, and less than 0.5 percent were Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. Three percent reported two or more races. Thirty-six percent of the people of Tucson city were of Hispanic origin. People of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES: In 1999 there were 185,342 households in Tucson city. The average household size was 2.44 people.

Families made up 58 percent of the households in Tucson city that year. This figure includes both married couple families (39 percent) and other families with no spouse present (20 percent). Non-family households made up 42 percent of all households in Tucson city. Most of the non-family households were people living alone, but some were people living in households maintained by non-relatives.

The Types of Households in Tucson city, Arizona in 1999



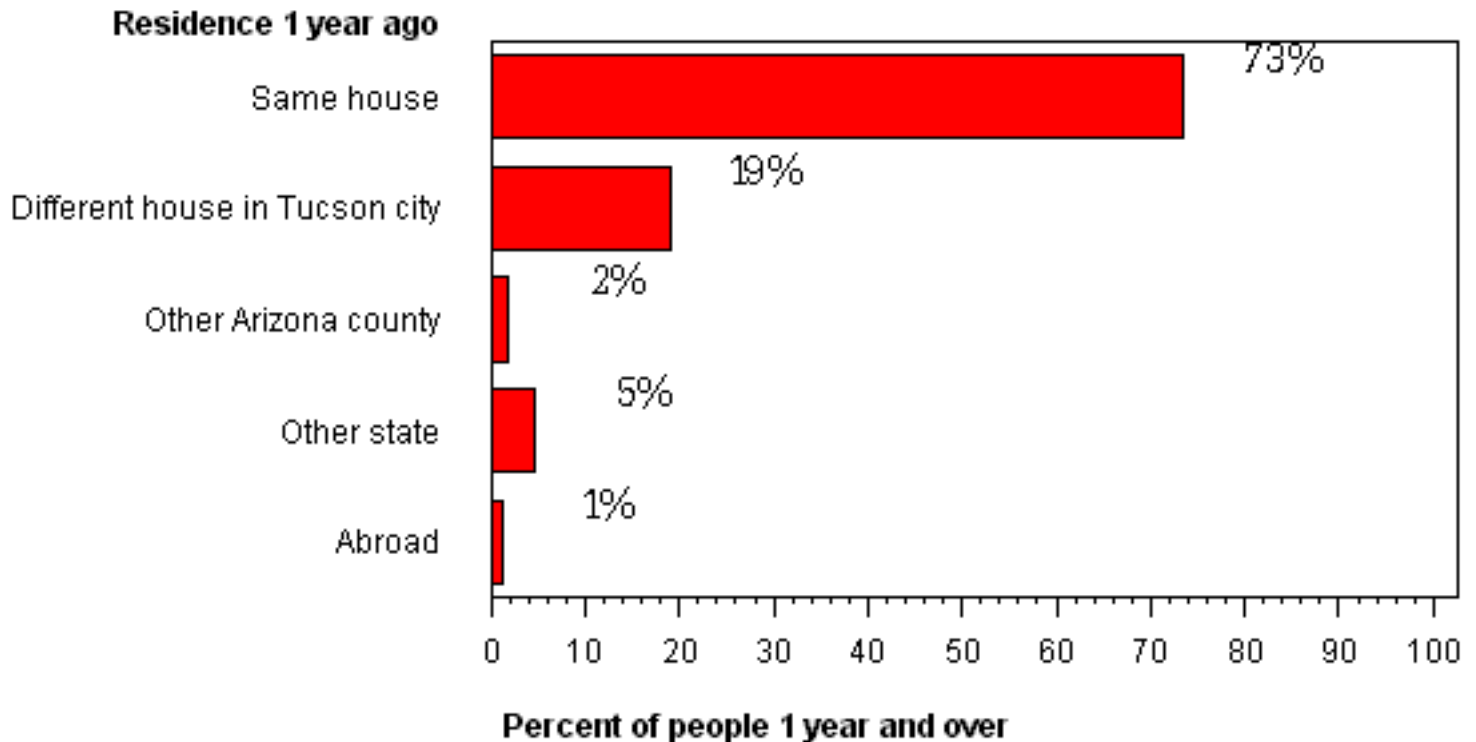
Source: Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, 1999

NATIVITY AND LANGUAGE: Thirteen percent of the people living in Tucson city in 1999 were foreign born. Eighty-seven percent were native born, including 39 percent who were born in the State of Arizona.

Among people at least five years old living in Tucson city in 1999, 130,033 spoke a language other than English at home. Of this group, 86 percent spoke Spanish, and 14 percent spoke some other language; 34 percent reported that they did not speak English "very well".

GEOGRAPHIC MOBILITY: In 1999, 73 percent of the people one year or older living in Tucson city were living in the same house one year earlier; 19 percent had moved during the past year from another house in the same county, 2 percent from another Arizona county, 5 percent from another state, and 1 percent from abroad.

Geographic Mobility of Residents of Tucson city, Arizona in 1999

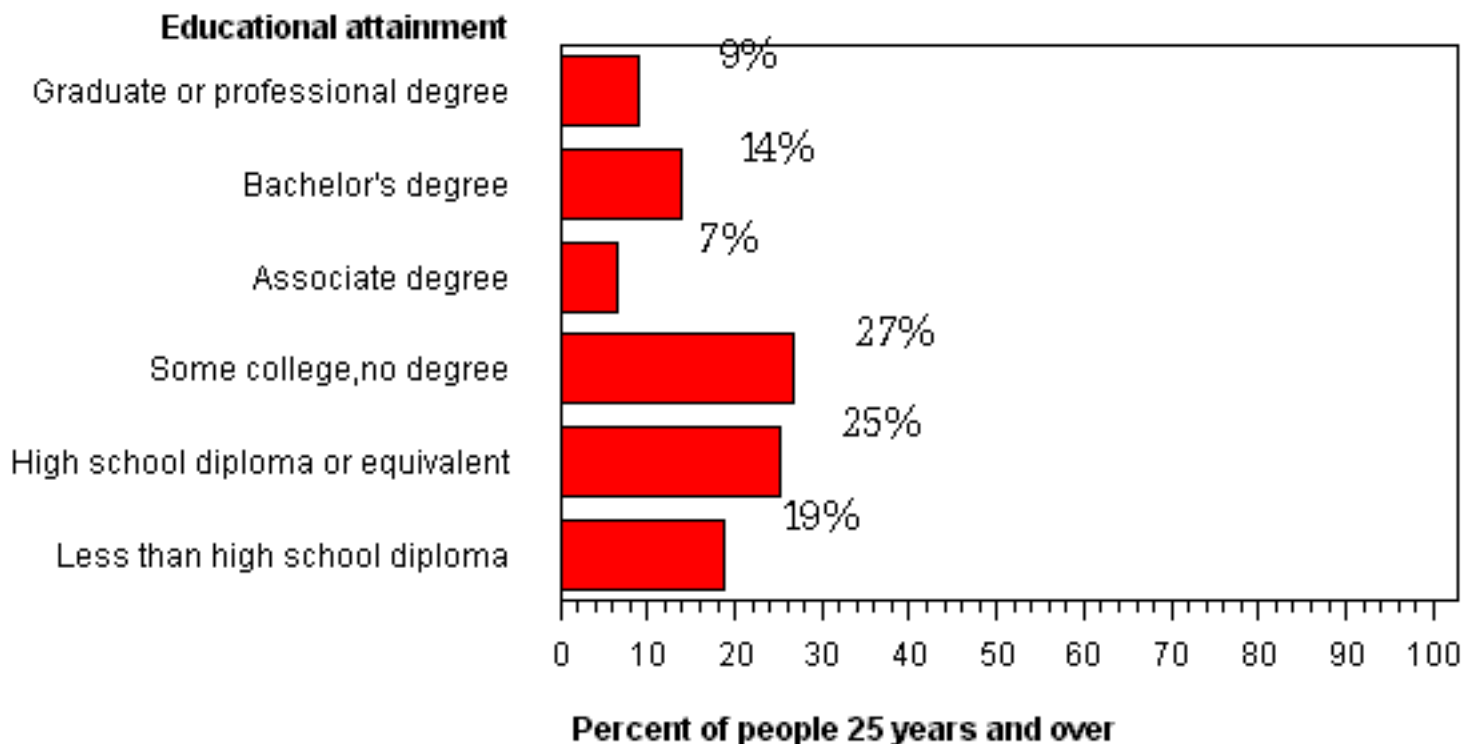


Source: Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, 1999

EDUCATION: In 1999, 81 percent of people at least 25 years old had at least graduated from high school and 23 percent had a bachelor's degree or higher. Among people 16 to 19 years old, 12 percent were dropouts: They were not enrolled in school and had not graduated from high school.

The total school enrollment in Tucson city was 139,935 in 1999. Preprimary school enrollment was 13,333 and 76,234 children were enrolled in elementary or high school. College enrollment was 50,368.

The Educational Attainment of People in Tucson city, Arizona in 1999



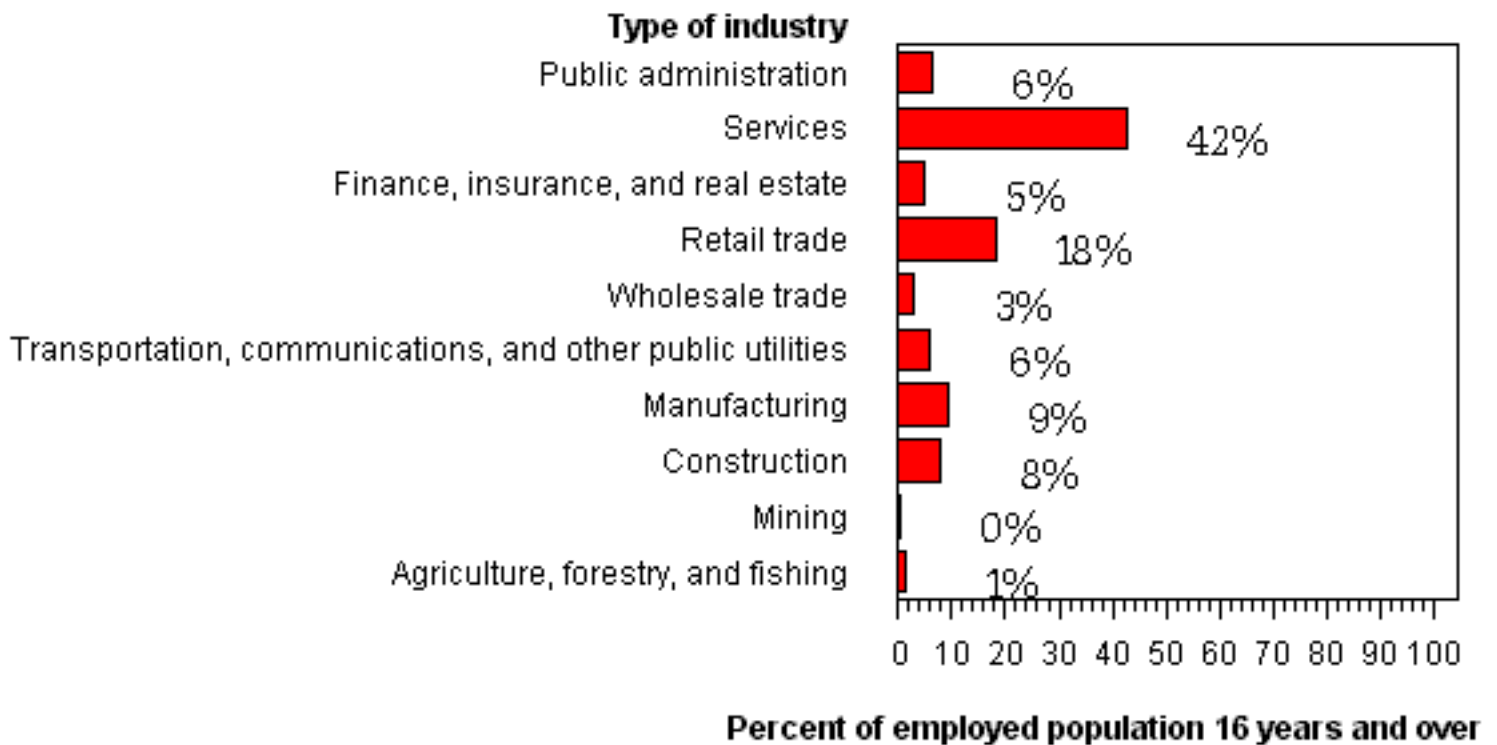
Source: Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, 1999

DISABILITY: In Tucson city, among people at least five years old in 1999, 17 percent had a disability. The likelihood of having one or more functional limitations varied by age - from 6 percent of people 5 to 20 years old, to 16 percent of people 21 to 64 years old, to 44 percent of those 65 and older.

INDUSTRIES, OCCUPATIONS AND TYPE OF EMPLOYER: In 1999, for the employed population 16 and older, the leading industries in Tucson city were Services, 42 percent, and Retail trade, 18 percent.

Among the most common occupations were: Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations, 33 percent; Managerial and professional specialty occupations, 27 percent; Service occupations, 16 percent; Precision production, craft, and repair occupations, 12 percent; and Operators, fabricators, and laborers, 10 percent. Seventy-three percent of the people in the employed labor force were Private wage and salary workers; 19 percent were Federal, state, or local government workers; and 7 percent were Self-employed.

Employment by Industry in Tucson city, Arizona in 1999



Source: Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, 1999

TRAVEL TO WORK: Seventy-two percent of Tucson city workers drove to work alone in 1999 and 15 percent car- or van-pooled. On average it took them 20 minutes to get to work.

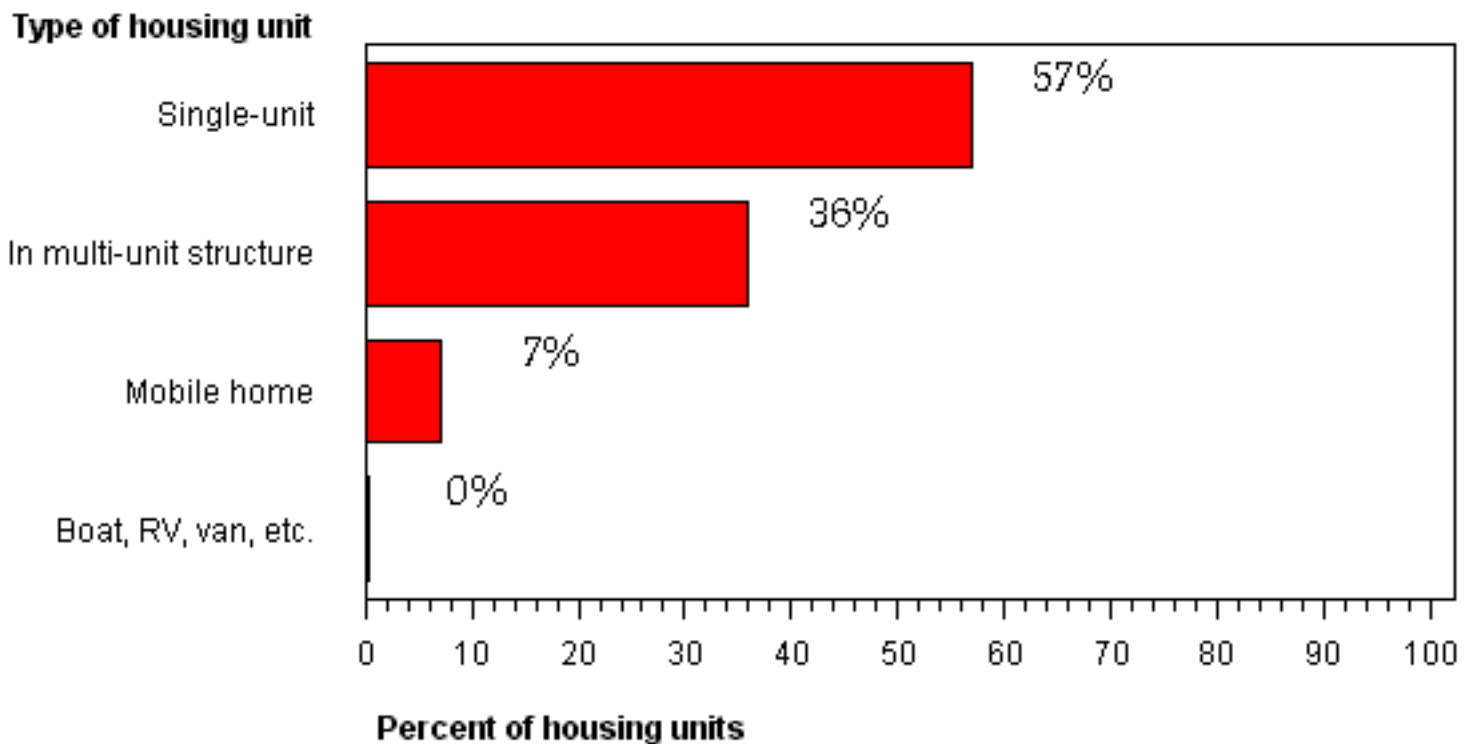
INCOME: The median income of households in Tucson city was \$28,296. Eighty-one percent of the households received earnings and 17 percent received retirement income other than Social Security. These income sources are not mutually exclusive; that is, some households received income from more than one source.

POVERTY AND PARTICIPATION IN GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS: In 1999, 15 percent of all families had incomes below the poverty level, compared with 31 percent of families with a female householder and no spouse present.

Twenty-one percent of the households in Tucson city received means-tested public assistance or noncash benefits. Twenty-five percent of the households received Social Security. The average income from Social Security was \$10,858.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS: In 1999, Tucson city had a total of 204,059 housing units. Housing in Tucson city was spread among 115,976 single-family homes (detached or attached), 14,407 mobile homes, and 73,275 units in multi-unit structures.

The Types of Housing Units in Tucson city, Arizona in 1999



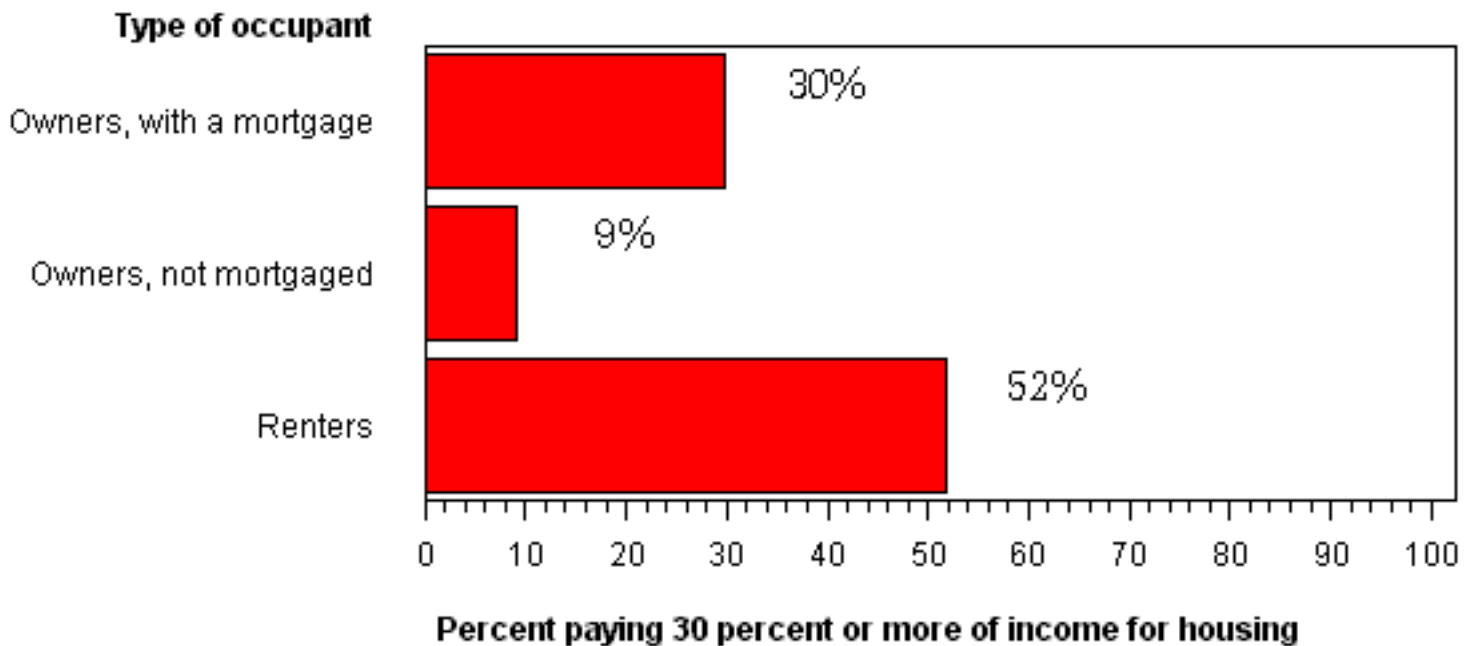
Source: Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, 1999

In 1999, 9 percent of the housing units in Tucson city were vacant. Sixteen percent of the vacant units were for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use. Eleven percent of the housing units were built since 1990. Ninety-nine percent of Tucson city housing units had complete plumbing and 100 percent had complete kitchen facilities.

CHARACTERISTICS OF OCCUPANTS: The occupied units consisted of 98,429 that were owned by residents and 86,913 that were rented. Five percent of the households occupying these units reported not having telephone service in their home and 11 percent did not have access to a car, truck, or van for private use. Thirty-two percent had two vehicles and another 12 percent had three or more.

HOUSING COSTS: Forty-one percent of owners with mortgages in Tucson city spent less than 20 percent of their household income on housing; 30 percent spent 30 percent or more on housing. Among renters, 20 percent spent less than 20 percent of their household income on rent and 52 percent spent 30 percent or more on rent. The median gross rent was \$520 per month.

Occupants with a Housing Cost Burden in Tucson city, Arizona in 1999



Source: Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, 1999